```
     FILE 'HCAPLUS' ENTERED AT 15:42:55 ON 14 MAY 2009
L1         90980 S GLYCOSAMINOGLYCAN OR HEPARIN OR HYALURON? OR DERMATAN
L2        819295 S (AMINO ACID) OR LEUCINE OR LYSINE OR CYSTEINE
L3         67430 S ASTHMA OR BRONCHITIS OR (CYSTIC FIBROSIS) OR COPD OR (CHRONIC
L4           126 S L1 AND L2 AND L3
L5            54 S L4 AND (PY<2004 OR AY<2004 OR PRY<2004)

     FILE 'STNGUIDE' ENTERED AT 15:43:30 ON 14 MAY 2009

     FILE 'HCAPLUS' ENTERED AT 15:44:05 ON 14 MAY 2009
L6         25742 S INHALER OR INHALENT OR (DRY POWDER) OR INHALED OR INHALABLE
L7             1 S L5 AND L6


     FILE 'HCAPLUS' ENTERED AT 15:44:57 ON 14 MAY 2009
L8         12603 S MUCUS OR MUCOACTIVE
L9             3 S L5 AND L8


     FILE 'HCAPLUS' ENTERED AT 15:48:17 ON 14 MAY 2009
L10       299147 S LEUCINE OR LYSINE OR CYSTEINE
L11           27 S L5 AND L10
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=> file hcaplus
COST IN U.S. DOLLARS                                SINCE FILE      TOTAL
                                                         ENTRY    SESSION
FULL ESTIMATED COST                                       0.88       0.88

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FILE COVERS 1907 - 14 May 2009  VOL 150 ISS 20
FILE LAST UPDATED: 13 May 2009  (20090513/ED)
REVISED CLASS FIELDS (/NCL) LAST RELOADED:  Feb 2009
USPTO MANUAL OF CLASSIFICATIONS THESAURUS ISSUE DATE:  Feb 2009

HCAplus now includes complete International Patent Classification (IPC)
reclassification data for the third quarter of 2008.

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http://www.cas.org/legal/infopolicy.html

This file contains CAS Registry Numbers for easy and accurate
substance identification.

=> s glycosaminoglycan or heparin or hyaluron? or dermatan

         12054 GLYCOSAMINOGLYCAN
         53788 HEPARIN
         32297 HYALURON?
          5056 DERMATAN
L1       90980 GLYCOSAMINOGLYCAN OR HEPARIN OR HYALURON? OR DERMATAN

=> s (amino acid) or leucine or lysine or cysteine

       1219862 AMINO
       4826619 ACID
        616011 AMINO ACID
                 (AMINO(W)ACID)
        101829 LEUCINE
        120003 LYSINE
        119714 CYSTEINE
L2      819295 (AMINO ACID) OR LEUCINE OR LYSINE OR CYSTEINE

=> s asthma or bronchitis or (cystic fibrosis) or COPD or (chronic obstructive
pulmonary disease) or bronchiectasis

         44127 ASTHMA
          8110 BRONCHITIS
         19601 CYSTIC
```

```
         48313 FIBROSIS
         14861 CYSTIC FIBROSIS
                 (CYSTIC(W)FIBROSIS)
          4726 COPD
        260972 CHRONIC
         17024 OBSTRUCTIVE
        109125 PULMONARY
       1150280 DISEASE
          9461 CHRONIC OBSTRUCTIVE PULMONARY DISEASE
                 (CHRONIC(W)OBSTRUCTIVE(W)PULMONARY(W)DISEASE)
           921 BRONCHIECTASIS
L3       67430 ASTHMA OR BRONCHITIS OR (CYSTIC FIBROSIS) OR COPD OR (CHRONIC
               OBSTRUCTIVE PULMONARY DISEASE) OR BRONCHIECTASIS

=> s l1 and l2 and l3

L4         126 L1 AND L2 AND L3

=> s l4 and (PY<2004 or AY<2004 or PRY<2004)

      24035465 PY<2004
       4798798 AY<2004
       4271441 PRY<2004
L5          54 L4 AND (PY<2004 OR AY<2004 OR PRY<2004)

=> file stnguide

COST IN U.S. DOLLARS                            SINCE FILE      TOTAL
                                                     ENTRY    SESSION
FULL ESTIMATED COST                                   2.85       3.73

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COST IN U.S. DOLLARS                            SINCE FILE      TOTAL
                                                     ENTRY    SESSION
FULL ESTIMATED COST                                   0.07       3.80

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```


FILE COVERS 1907 - 14 May 2009 VOL 150 ISS 20
FILE LAST UPDATED: 13 May 2009 (20090513/ED)

REVISED CLASS FIELDS (/NCL) LAST RELOADED: Feb 2009
USPTO MANUAL OF CLASSIFICATIONS THESAURUS ISSUE DATE: Feb 2009

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substance identification.

=> s inhaler or inhalent or (dry powder) or inhaled or inhalable

          2657 INHALER
             2 INHALENT
        517983 DRY
        631737 POWDER
          6208 DRY POWDER
                 (DRY(W)POWDER)
         17477 INHALED
          1328 INHALABLE
L6   25742 INHALER OR INHALENT OR (DRY POWDER) OR INHALED OR INHALABLE

=> s l5 and l6

L7   1 L5 AND L6

=> file stnguide

COST IN U.S. DOLLARS   SINCE FILE   TOTAL
                                                         ENTRY   SESSION
FULL ESTIMATED COST   2.85   6.65

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COST IN U.S. DOLLARS   SINCE FILE   TOTAL
                                                         ENTRY   SESSION
FULL ESTIMATED COST   0.07   6.72

FILE 'HCAPLUS' ENTERED AT 15:44:57 ON 14 MAY 2009
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FILE COVERS 1907 - 14 May 2009 VOL 150 ISS 20
FILE LAST UPDATED: 13 May 2009 (20090513/ED)
REVISED CLASS FIELDS (/NCL) LAST RELOADED: Feb 2009
USPTO MANUAL OF CLASSIFICATIONS THESAURUS ISSUE DATE: Feb 2009

HCAplus now includes complete International Patent Classification (IPC)
reclassification data for the third quarter of 2008.

CAS Information Use Policies apply and are available at:

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This file contains CAS Registry Numbers for easy and accurate
substance identification.

=> s mucus or mucoactive

         12561 MUCUS
            70 MUCOACTIVE
L8   12603 MUCUS OR MUCOACTIVE

=> s l5 and l8

L9   3 L5 AND L8

=> file stnguide

COST IN U.S. DOLLARS   SINCE FILE   TOTAL
                                                         ENTRY   SESSION
FULL ESTIMATED COST   2.85   9.57

FILE 'STNGUIDE' ENTERED AT 15:44:59 ON 14 MAY 2009
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FILE CONTAINS CURRENT INFORMATION.
LAST RELOADED: May 11, 2009 (20090511/UP).

=> d l9 1-3 ti abs bib
YOU HAVE REQUESTED DATA FROM FILE 'HCAPLUS' - CONTINUE? (Y)/N:y

L9   ANSWER 1 OF 3 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2009 ACS on STN
TI   Methods and compounds for the treatment of mucus hypersecretion
     by inhibiting mucus secretion using compounds having targeting
     and translocating modified light chain of clostridial neurotoxin
AB   A method of treating mucus hypersecretion, the causative factor
     in chronic obstructive pulmonary
     disease (COPD), asthma and other clin.
     conditions involving COPD, comprises administering a compound that
     inhibits exocytosis in mucus secreting cells or neurons that
     control or direct mucus secretion. Also described is a compound,
     for use in the treatment of hypersecretion of mucus, which
     inhibits mucus secretion by inhibiting mucus secretion
     by mucus secreting cells, and/or inhibiting neurotransmitter
     release from neuronal cells controlling or directing mucus
     secretion. The compound comprises: (a) a light chain (L-chain) or L-chain

fragment of a clostridial neurotoxin, which L-chain or L-chain fragment includes the active proteolytic enzyme domain of the L-chain; (b) a targeting domain that binds to a target cell selected from the group consisting of (i) a mucus secreting cell, and (ii) a neuronal cell controlling or directing mucus secretion; and (c) a translocating domain that translocates the L-chain or L-chain fragment into the target cell. Substance P, as the targeting domain, was conjugated to clostridial neurotoxin fragment LHN/A.

AN 2008:159937 HCAPLUS <<LOGINID::20090514>>

DN 148:230138

TI Methods and compounds for the treatment of mucus hypersecretion by inhibiting mucus secretion using compounds having targeting and translocating modified light chain of clostridial neurotoxin

IN Quinn, Conrad Padraig; Foster, Keith Alan; Chaddock, John

PA Syntaxin Ltd., UK

SO U.S. Pat. Appl. Publ., 80pp., Cont.-in-part of U.S. Ser. No. 518,213.
CODEN: USXXCO

DT Patent

LA English

FAN.CNT 4

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	US 20080032928	A1	20080207	US 2007-806496	20070531 <--
	WO 2000010598	A2	20000302	WO 1999-GB2806	19990825 <--
	WO 2000010598	A3	20000615		
	W: AU, CA, JP, US				
	RW: AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE				
	US 6632440	B1	20031014	US 2001-763669	20010529 <--
	US 20040071736	A1	20040415	US 2003-633698	20030805 <--
	US 20070010447	A1	20070111	US 2006-518213	20060911 <--
	US 20080249019	A1	20081009	US 2008-101749	20080411 <--
PRAI	GB 1998-18548	A	19980825	<--	
	WO 1999-GB2806	W	19990825	<--	
	US 2001-763669	A2	20010529	<--	
	US 2003-633698	B1	20030805	<--	
	US 2006-518213	A2	20060911		
	US 2007-806496	A2	20070531		

L9 ANSWER 2 OF 3 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2009 ACS on STN

TI Pharmaceutical compositions

AB The present invention relates to pharmaceutical compns. which are useful in the treatment of diseases where excess mucus is present in the respiratory tract, such as cystic fibrosis and chronic obstructive pulmonary disease . In particular, the invention relates to pharmaceutical compns. for administration by pulmonary inhalation. Thus, in a first aspect of the present invention, a composition for assisting mucus clearance is provided, the composition comprising one or more mucoactive agents for reducing crosslinking within the mucus; for diluting the mucus; and/or for digesting naked DNA and cell debris within the mucus. Preferably, the composition according to the invention further has the effect of reducing inflammation. In one embodiment of the present invention, the composition comprises one or more mucoactive agents together with an addnl. active agent such as an anti-inflammatory agent. In a particularly preferred embodiment of the present invention, the mucoactive agent for reducing crosslinking is a glycosaminoglycan such as heparin. A further group of mucoactive agents capable of assisting mucus clearance are amino acids. Acetylcysteine (NAC) and the acetylcysteine salt derivative Nacystelyn (or NAL) are also effective mucoactive agents which

are suitable for inclusion in the compns. of the present invention.

AN 2005:259852 HCAPLUS <<LOGINID::20090514>>

DN 142:329858

TI Pharmaceutical compositions

IN Morton, David; Ganderton, David; Staniforth, John; Kamlag, Yorick

PA Vectura Limited, UK

SO PCT Int. Appl., 60 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2

DT Patent

LA English

FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	WO 2005025540	A2	20050324	WO 2004-GB3932	20040915 <--
	WO 2005025540	A3	20050616		
	W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BW, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, EG, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NA, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PG, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, SY, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW				
	RW: BW, GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, NA, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
	AU 2004271778	A1	20050324	AU 2004-271778	20040915 <--
	CA 2538399	A1	20050324	CA 2004-2538399	20040915 <--
	EP 1663151	A2	20060607	EP 2004-768478	20040915 <--
	R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL, TR, BG, CZ, EE, HU, PL, SK, HR				
	BR 2004014425	A	20061114	BR 2004-14425	20040915 <--
	CN 1874757	A	20061206	CN 2004-80032679	20040915 <--
	JP 2007505830	T	20070315	JP 2006-525902	20040915 <--
	SG 146649	A1	20081030	SG 2008-6902	20040915 <--
	KR 2006082865	A	20060719	KR 2006-705166	20060314 <--
	MX 2006002952	A	20060920	MX 2006-2952	20060315 <--
	ZA 2006002748	A	20070530	ZA 2006-2748	20060404 <--
	IN 2006CN01269	A	20070629	IN 2006-CN1269	20060413 <--
	US 20070065373	A1	20070322	US 2006-571184	20060717 <--
PRAI	GB 2003-21611	A	20030915 <--		
	GB 2003-27723	A	20031128 <--		
	WO 2004-GB3932	W	20040915		

RE.CNT 7 THERE ARE 7 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD
ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L9 ANSWER 3 OF 3 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2009 ACS on STN

TI Bronchial mucus hypersecretion in acute quadriplegia. Macromolecular yields and glycoconjugate composition

AB In acute quadriplegia the authors have noted that about 1 in 5 patients develops unexplained production of excessive and tenacious bronchial mucus. Spontaneous recovery from mucus hypersecretion usually occurs within weeks to months. Mucus samples collected from 12 patients were abnormal. Macromol. contents of single aspirates yielded as much as 500 mg. Anal. ultracentrifuge anal. showed the mucus to contain considerable epithelial glycoprotein (GP) of typical buoyant d.; its amino acid and carbohydrate compns. were characteristic of the GP from hypersecretory bronchial mucus such as in chronic bronchitis and cystic fibrosis. In five patients studied after recovery from hypersecretion, there tended to be relatively less GP. The mucus

samples contained a high-d. glycoconjugate (GC): this had sugars of GP but also reacted pos. with a monoclonal antibody to keratan sulfate. Its amino acid composition was different from that of GP: threonine was lower and glycine was higher than in GP. In mucus from one patient who died, chondroitin sulfate ABC and hyaluronic acid were identified as well. This suggests proteoglycans are involved in the pathophysiol. of mucus hypersecretion. The sudden onset and spontaneous recovery of hypersecretion suggests that it is not due to gland hypertrophy. The authors speculate that in acute quadriplegia it is due to disturbed neuronal control of bronchial mucous gland secretion, perhaps related to initial disappearance and later reappearance of peripheral sympathetic nervous system tone.

AN 1991:245405 HCAPLUS <<LOGINID::20090514>>
DN 114:245405
OREF 114:41397a,41400a
TI Bronchial mucus hypersecretion in acute quadriplegia. Macromolecular yields and glycoconjugate composition
AU Bhaskar, K. Ramakrishnan; Brown, Robert; O'Sullivan, Donna Defeudis; Melia, Stephen; Duggan, Marie; Reid, Lynne
CS Dep. Pathol., Child. Hosp., Boston, MA, USA
SO American Review of Respiratory Disease (1991), 143(3), 640-8
CODEN: ARDSBL; ISSN: 0003-0805
DT Journal
LA English

=> d his

(FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 15:40:41 ON 14 MAY 2009)

FILE 'HCAPLUS' ENTERED AT 15:42:55 ON 14 MAY 2009
L1 90980 S GLYCOSAMINOGLYCAN OR HEPARIN OR HYALURON? OR DERMATAN
L2 819295 S (AMINO ACID) OR LEUCINE OR LYSINE OR CYSTEINE
L3 67430 S ASTHMA OR BRONCHITIS OR (CYSTIC FIBROSIS) OR COPD OR (CHRONIC
L4 126 S L1 AND L2 AND L3
L5 54 S L4 AND (PY<2004 OR AY<2004 OR PRY<2004)

FILE 'STNGUIDE' ENTERED AT 15:43:30 ON 14 MAY 2009

FILE 'HCAPLUS' ENTERED AT 15:44:05 ON 14 MAY 2009
L6 25742 S INHALER OR INHALENT OR (DRY POWDER) OR INHALED OR INHALABLE
L7 1 S L5 AND L6

FILE 'STNGUIDE' ENTERED AT 15:44:07 ON 14 MAY 2009

FILE 'HCAPLUS' ENTERED AT 15:44:57 ON 14 MAY 2009
L8 12603 S MUCUS OR MUCOACTIVE
L9 3 S L5 AND L8

FILE 'STNGUIDE' ENTERED AT 15:44:59 ON 14 MAY 2009

FILE 'HCAPLUS' ENTERED AT 15:45:12 ON 14 MAY 2009

FILE 'STNGUIDE' ENTERED AT 15:45:12 ON 14 MAY 2009

=> log hold

COST IN U.S. DOLLARS	SINCE FILE ENTRY	TOTAL SESSION
FULL ESTIMATED COST	0.07	21.56

DISCOUNT AMOUNTS (FOR QUALIFYING ACCOUNTS)	SINCE FILE	TOTAL

	ENTRY	SESSION
CA SUBSCRIBER PRICE	0.00	-2.46

SESSION WILL BE HELD FOR 120 MINUTES
STN INTERNATIONAL SESSION SUSPENDED AT 15:45:17 ON 14 MAY 2009

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Welcome to STN International! Enter x:x

LOGINID:SSPTAEXO1623

PASSWORD:
* * * * * * RECONNECTED TO STN INTERNATIONAL * * * * * *
SESSION RESUMED IN FILE 'STNGUIDE' AT 15:47:39 ON 14 MAY 2009
FILE 'STNGUIDE' ENTERED AT 15:47:39 ON 14 MAY 2009
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COST IN U.S. DOLLARS	SINCE FILE ENTRY	TOTAL SESSION
FULL ESTIMATED COST	0.07	21.56

DISCOUNT AMOUNTS (FOR QUALIFYING ACCOUNTS)	SINCE FILE ENTRY	TOTAL SESSION
CA SUBSCRIBER PRICE	0.00	-2.46

=> file hcaplus

COST IN U.S. DOLLARS	SINCE FILE ENTRY	TOTAL SESSION
FULL ESTIMATED COST	0.07	21.56

DISCOUNT AMOUNTS (FOR QUALIFYING ACCOUNTS)	SINCE FILE ENTRY	TOTAL SESSION
CA SUBSCRIBER PRICE	0.00	-2.46

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FILE COVERS 1907 - 14 May 2009 VOL 150 ISS 20
FILE LAST UPDATED: 13 May 2009 (20090513/ED)
REVISED CLASS FIELDS (/NCL) LAST RELOADED: Feb 2009
USPTO MANUAL OF CLASSIFICATIONS THESAURUS ISSUE DATE: Feb 2009

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http://www.cas.org/legal/infopolicy.html

This file contains CAS Registry Numbers for easy and accurate
substance identification.

=> s leucine or lysine or cysteine

        101829 LEUCINE
        120003 LYSINE
        119714 CYSTEINE
L10   299147 LEUCINE OR LYSINE OR CYSTEINE

=> s l5 and l10

L11   27 L5 AND L10

=> file stnguide

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FULL ESTIMATED COST	2.85	24.41

DISCOUNT AMOUNTS (FOR QUALIFYING ACCOUNTS)	SINCE FILE ENTRY	TOTAL SESSION
CA SUBSCRIBER PRICE	0.00	-2.46

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FILE CONTAINS CURRENT INFORMATION.
LAST RELOADED: May 11, 2009 (20090511/UP).

=> d l11 1-27 ti
YOU HAVE REQUESTED DATA FROM FILE 'HCAPLUS' - CONTINUE? (Y)/N:y

L11 ANSWER 1 OF 27 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2009 ACS on STN
TI   Pharmaceutical compositions and method for treatment of chronic
     inflammatory diseases

L11 ANSWER 2 OF 27 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2009 ACS on STN
TI   Peptides and peptide mimetics to treat pathologies characterized by an
     inflammatory response

L11 ANSWER 3 OF 27 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2009 ACS on STN
TI   Use of lipid conjugates in the treatment of infection

L11 ANSWER 4 OF 27 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2009 ACS on STN
TI   Design of modified glycosaminoglycan-binding chemokines and
     other proteins for the treatment of inflammatory diseases

L11 ANSWER 5 OF 27 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2009 ACS on STN
TI   Methods for differentiating stem cells using a self-replicating
     neocentromeric artificial chromosome with chromatin domains expressing

transgenes for gene therapy

L11 ANSWER 6 OF 27 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2009 ACS on STN
TI Polymer-modified bioactive synthetic chemokines, and methods for their manufacture and therapeutic use

L11 ANSWER 7 OF 27 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2009 ACS on STN
TI Compositions treatment of chronic inflammatory diseases

L11 ANSWER 8 OF 27 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2009 ACS on STN
TI Pharmaceutical compositions

L11 ANSWER 9 OF 27 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2009 ACS on STN
TI Gene expression profiles and biomarkers for the detection of lung disease-related and other disease-related gene transcripts in blood

L11 ANSWER 10 OF 27 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2009 ACS on STN
TI Gene expression profiles and biomarkers for the detection of depression-related and other disease-related gene transcripts in blood

L11 ANSWER 11 OF 27 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2009 ACS on STN
TI Genes showing altered expression in lung cancer and their products and their use in diagnosis and treatment

L11 ANSWER 12 OF 27 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2009 ACS on STN
TI Human tissue-specific housekeeping genes identified by expression profiling

L11 ANSWER 13 OF 27 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2009 ACS on STN
TI Preparation of diaminothiadiazole dioxides and monoxides as CXC- and CC-chemokine receptor ligands

L11 ANSWER 14 OF 27 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2009 ACS on STN
TI Preparation of amino acid derivatives in methods for the treatment of respiratory diseases and conditions with a selective iNOS inhibitor and a PDE inhibitor

L11 ANSWER 15 OF 27 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2009 ACS on STN
TI Novel antagonists of MCP proteins for treating inflammatory, autoimmune and vascular diseases

L11 ANSWER 16 OF 27 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2009 ACS on STN
TI Preparation of diaminocyclobutene-1,2-diones for combination treatments for chemokine-mediated diseases

L11 ANSWER 17 OF 27 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2009 ACS on STN
TI Modular biochip arrays and their diagnostic or analytical uses and their preparation and uses

L11 ANSWER 18 OF 27 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2009 ACS on STN
TI Genes that are differentially expressed during erythropoiesis and their diagnostic and therapeutic uses

L11 ANSWER 19 OF 27 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2009 ACS on STN
TI Gene markers useful for detecting skin damage in response to ultraviolet radiation

L11 ANSWER 20 OF 27 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2009 ACS on STN
TI Screening methods to identify compounds that modulate a gene expression response of a cell to ultraviolet radiation exposure

L11 ANSWER 21 OF 27 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2009 ACS on STN
TI Modulation of airway responsiveness by anionic and cationic polyelectrolyte substances

L11 ANSWER 22 OF 27 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2009 ACS on STN
TI Gene probes used for genetic profiling in healthcare screening and planning

L11 ANSWER 23 OF 27 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2009 ACS on STN
TI Gene probes used for genetic profiling in healthcare screening and planning

L11 ANSWER 24 OF 27 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2009 ACS on STN
TI Enhanced channelling of sulphate through a rapidly exchangeable sulphate pool in response to stimulated glycosaminoglycan synthesis in pancreatic epithelial cells

L11 ANSWER 25 OF 27 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2009 ACS on STN
TI Polycations increase the efficiency of adenovirus-mediated gene transfer to epithelial and endothelial cells in vitro

L11 ANSWER 26 OF 27 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2009 ACS on STN
TI Cationic proteins increase the permeability of cultured rabbit tracheal epithelial cells: Modification by heparin and extracellular calcium

L11 ANSWER 27 OF 27 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2009 ACS on STN
TI Inhibition by salbutamol of the proliferation of human airway smooth muscle cells grown in culture

=> d l11 1 6 7 8 14 15 21 25 26 ti abs bib
YOU HAVE REQUESTED DATA FROM FILE 'HCAPLUS' - CONTINUE? (Y)/N:y

L11 ANSWER 1 OF 27 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2009 ACS on STN
TI Pharmaceutical compositions and method for treatment of chronic inflammatory diseases
AB This invention defines novel compns. that can be used for clin. treatment of a class of chronic inflammatory diseases. Increased generation of carbonyl substances, namely aldehydes and ketones, occurs at sites of chronic inflammation and is common to the etiologies of all of the clin. disorders addressed herein. Such carbonyl substances are cytotoxic and addnl. serve to perpetuate and disseminate the inflammatory process. This invention defines use of compns., the orally administered required primary agents of which are primary amine derivs. of benzoic acid capable of covalently reacting with the carbonyl substances. P-Aminobenzoic acid is an example of the required primary agent of the present invention. PABA has a small mol. weight, is water-soluble, has a primary amine group which reacts with carbonyl-containing substances and is tolerated by the body in relatively high dosages for extended periods. The method includes administration of a composition comprising: (1) an orally consumed therapeutically effective amount of at least one required primary agent; (2) at least one required previously known medicament co-agent recognized as effective to treat a chronic inflammatory disease addressed herein administered to the mammalian subject via the oral route; and (3) one or more addnl. orally consumed required co-agent selected from the group consisting of antioxidants, vitamins, metabolites at risk of depletion,

sulfhydryl co-agents, co-agents which may facilitate glutathione activity and nonabsorbable primary amine polymeric co-agents; so as to-produce an additive or synergistic physiol. effect of an anti-inflammatory nature.

AN 2008:1156137 HCAPLUS <<LOGINID::20090514>>
DN 149:409732
TI Pharmaceutical compositions and method for treatment of chronic inflammatory diseases
IN Shapiro, Howard K.
PA USA
SO U.S. Pat. Appl. Publ., 35pp., Cont.-in-part of U.S. Ser. No. 924,945.
CODEN: USXXCO
DT Patent
LA English
FAN.CNT 5

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	US 20080234380	A1	20080925	US 2008-70518	20080220 <--
	US 20050090553	A1	20050428	US 2004-924945	20040824 <--
PRAI	US 1992-906909	B2	19920630	<--	
	US 1994-241603	B2	19940511	<--	
	US 1997-814291	B2	19970310	<--	
	US 2000-610073	B2	20000705	<--	
	US 2004-924945	A2	20040824		

L11 ANSWER 6 OF 27 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2009 ACS on STN
TI Polymer-modified bioactive synthetic chemokines, and methods for their manufacture and therapeutic use
AB The invention relates to polymer-modified bioactive synthetic chemokines and to methods for their production and use. The bioactive synthetic chemokines of the invention comprises a polymer modified polypeptide chemokine backbone. The compds. and methods or the invention are useful for the treatment of disorders involving naturally occurring chemokines, such as for the treatment of HIV and AIDS related disorders and for the treatment of asthma, allergic rhinitis, atopic dermatitis, atheroma/atherosclerosis, organ transplant rejection, and rheumatoid arthritis (no data). Thus, solid-phase peptide synthesis was used to prepare an N- and a C-terminal fragment of Rantes. A thioester-generating resin was used for the N-terminal peptide and a standard phenylacetamidomethyl resin for the C-terminal peptide. Full-length (modified) Rantes peptides were produced by natural chemical ligation of the two fragments. Rantes derivs. with a fatty acyl group attached to the N-terminus or to a lysine side chain, as well as such derivs. containing nonnatural amino acids at various positions in the peptide chain, were prepared and tested for their ability to inhibit HIV envelope-mediated cell fusion and viral infection of a cell line.
AN 2005:370952 HCAPLUS <<LOGINID::20090514>>
DN 142:435737
TI Polymer-modified bioactive synthetic chemokines, and methods for their manufacture and therapeutic use
IN Bradburne, James A.; Kochendoerfer, Gerd G.; Wilken, Jill G.
PA USA
SO U.S. Pat. Appl. Publ., 83 pp., Cont.-in-part of U.S. Provisional Ser. No. 217,683.
CODEN: USXXCO
DT Patent
LA English
FAN.CNT 3

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	US 20050089970	A1	20050428	US 2003-332039	20030106 <--
	WO 2002004015	A1	20020117	WO 2001-US21933	20010712 <--

WO 2002004015 A9 20030807
W: AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CU, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, GB, GE, GH, HU, IL, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZW
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG
JP 2007302667 A 20071122 JP 2007-125054 20070509 <--
PRAI US 2000-217683P P 20000712 <--
WO 2001-US21933 W 20010712 <--
JP 2002-508469 A3 20010712 <--

L11 ANSWER 7 OF 27 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2009 ACS on STN
TI Compositions treatment of chronic inflammatory diseases
AB This invention defines novel compns. that can be used for clin. treatment of a class of chronic inflammatory diseases. Increased generation of carbonyl substances, aldehydes and ketones, occurs at sites of chronic inflammation and is common to the etiologies of all of the clin. disorders addressed herein. Such carbonyl substances are cytotoxic and addnl. serve to perpetuate and disseminate the inflammatory process. This invention defines use of compns., the orally administered required primary agents of which are primary amine derivs. of benzoic acid capable of reacting with the carbonyl substances. P-Aminobenzoic acid (or PABA) is an example of the required primary agent of the present invention. PABA has a small mol. weight, is water soluble, has a primary amine group which reacts with carbonyl-containing substances and is tolerated by the body in relatively high dosages for extended periods. The method of the present invention includes administration of a composition comprising: (1) an orally consumed primary agent; (2) a previously known medicament co-agent recognized as effective to treat a chronic inflammatory disease addressed herein administered to the mammalian subject via the oral route, other systemic routes of administration or via the topical route; and (3) optionally 1 or more addnl. orally consumed co-agent selected from the group consisting of antioxidants, vitamins, metabolites at risk of depletion, sulfhydryl co-agents, co-agents which may facilitate glutathione activity and nonabsorbable primary amine polymeric co-agents, so as to produce an additive or synergistic physiol. effect of an anti-inflammatory nature.
AN 2005:369133 HCAPLUS <<LOGINID::20090514>>
DN 142:435774
TI Compositions treatment of chronic inflammatory diseases
IN Shapiro, Howard K.
PA USA
SO U.S. Pat. Appl. Publ., 44 pp., Cont.-in-part of U.S. Ser. No. 610,073, abandoned.
CODEN: USXXCO
DT Patent
LA English
FAN.CNT 5

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	US 20050090553	A1	20050428	US 2004-924945	20040824 <--
	US 20080234380	A1	20080925	US 2008-70518	20080220 <--
PRAI	US 1992-906909	B2	19920630	<--	
	US 1994-241603	B2	19940511	<--	
	US 1997-814291	B2	19970310	<--	
	US 2000-610073	B2	20000705	<--	
	US 2004-924945	A2	20040824		

OS MARPAT 142:435774

L11 ANSWER 8 OF 27 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2009 ACS on STN
TI Pharmaceutical compositions
AB The present invention relates to pharmaceutical compns. which are useful in the treatment of diseases where excess mucus is present in the respiratory tract, such as cystic fibrosis and chronic obstructive pulmonary disease . In particular, the invention relates to pharmaceutical compns. for administration by pulmonary inhalation. Thus, in a first aspect of the present invention, a composition for assisting mucus clearance is provided, the composition comprising one or more mucoactive agents for reducing crosslinking within the mucus; for diluting the mucus; and/or for digesting naked DNA and cell debris within the mucus. Preferably, the composition according to the invention further has the effect of reducing inflammation. In one embodiment of the present invention, the composition comprises one or more mucoactive agents together with an addnl. active agent such as an anti-inflammatory agent. In a particularly preferred embodiment of the present invention, the mucoactive agent for reducing crosslinking is a glycosaminoglycan such as heparin. A further group of mucoactive agents capable of assisting mucus clearance are amino acids. Acetylcysteine (NAC) and the acetylcysteine salt derivative Nacystelyn (or NAL) are also effective mucoactive agents which are suitable for inclusion in the compns. of the present invention.
AN 2005:259852 HCAPLUS <<LOGINID::20090514>>
DN 142:329858
TI Pharmaceutical compositions
IN Morton, David; Ganderton, David; Staniforth, John; Kamlag, Yorick
PA Vectura Limited, UK
SO PCT Int. Appl., 60 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DT Patent
LA English
FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	WO 2005025540	A2	20050324	WO 2004-GB3932	20040915 <--
	WO 2005025540	A3	20050616		
	W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BW, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, EG, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NA, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PG, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, SY, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW				
	RW: BW, GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, NA, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
	AU 2004271778	A1	20050324	AU 2004-271778	20040915 <--
	CA 2538399	A1	20050324	CA 2004-2538399	20040915 <--
	EP 1663151	A2	20060607	EP 2004-768478	20040915 <--
	R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL, TR, BG, CZ, EE, HU, PL, SK, HR				
	BR 2004014425	A	20061114	BR 2004-14425	20040915 <--
	CN 1874757	A	20061206	CN 2004-80032679	20040915 <--
	JP 2007505830	T	20070315	JP 2006-525902	20040915 <--
	SG 146649	A1	20081030	SG 2008-6902	20040915 <--
	KR 2006082865	A	20060719	KR 2006-705166	20060314 <--
	MX 2006002952	A	20060920	MX 2006-2952	20060315 <--
	ZA 2006002748	A	20070530	ZA 2006-2748	20060404 <--
	IN 2006CN01269	A	20070629	IN 2006-CN1269	20060413 <--

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     US 20070065373       A1    20070322    US 2006-571184         20060717 <--
PRAI GB 2003-21611        A     20030915  <--
     GB 2003-27723        A     20031128  <--
     WO 2004-GB3932       W     20040915
RE.CNT  7     THERE ARE 7 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD
              ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L11  ANSWER 14 OF 27  HCAPLUS  COPYRIGHT 2009 ACS on STN
TI   Preparation of amino acid derivatives in methods for
     the treatment of respiratory diseases and conditions with a selective iNOS
     inhibitor and a PDE inhibitor
AB   The invention claims a combination of an iNOS blocker and a
     phosphodiesterase (PDE) inhibitor or their pharmaceutically-acceptable
     salts or prodrugs for the prevention and treatment of respiratory diseases
     or conditions.  The iNOS inhibitors include amino acids
     HN:CMeNHCH2CHRSCH2CH(NH2)CO2H (R = alkyl, cycloalkyl, hydroxyalkyl, or
     haloalkyl).  Thus, 2S-amino-6-[(1-iminoethyl)amino]-N-(1H-tetrazol-5-
     yl)hexanamide dihydrochloride (NN) was prepared and shown to be a more
     potent i-NOS inhibitor (IC50 = 21.4 μM) than
     2S-amino-6-[(1-iminoethyl)amino]hexanamide (NIL amide) or NIL
     dimethylamide.  NN is a nicely crystalline product, in contrast to NIL which is
     a glass and thus difficult to handle.
AN   2003:931174  HCAPLUS <<LOGINID::20090514>>
DN   140:16957
TI   Preparation of amino acid derivatives in methods for
     the treatment of respiratory diseases and conditions with a selective iNOS
     inhibitor and a PDE inhibitor
IN   Manning, Pamela T.
PA   Pharmacia Corporation, USA
SO   PCT Int. Appl., 245 pp.
     CODEN: PIXXD2
DT   Patent
LA   English
FAN.CNT 1
     PATENT NO.           KIND   DATE        APPLICATION NO.        DATE
     ---------------      ----   --------    --------------------   --------
PI   WO 2003097050         A2    20031127    WO 2003-US15464        20030516 <--
     WO 2003097050         A3    20040617
         W:  AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN,
             CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH,
             GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR,
             LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, OM, PH,
             PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA,
             UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW
         RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY,
             KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES,
             FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR,
             BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG
     CA 2484654            A1    20031127    CA 2003-2484654        20030516 <--
     AU 2003232148         A1    20031202    AU 2003-232148         20030516 <--
     US 20040087653        A1    20040506    US 2003-439679         20030516 <--
     EP 1505972            A2    20050216    EP 2003-753056         20030516 <--
         R:  AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT,
             IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL, TR, BG, CZ, EE, HU, SK
     BR 2003010061         A     20050301    BR 2003-10061          20030516 <--
     JP 2005532321         T     20051027    JP 2004-505049         20030516 <--
     MX 2004011335         A     20050701    MX 2004-11335          20041115 <--
PRAI US 2002-381056P       P     20020516  <--
     WO 2003-US15464       W     20030516  <--
OS   MARPAT 140:16957
RE.CNT  17    THERE ARE 17 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD
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ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L11 ANSWER 15 OF 27 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2009 ACS on STN
TI Novel antagonists of MCP proteins for treating inflammatory, autoimmune and vascular diseases
AB Novel antagonists of MCP proteins, in particular of MCP-1 protein, can be obtained by generating MCP mutants whose GAG binding site, located at the N-terminal of MCP proteins, is eliminated following non-conservative substitutions. Compds. prepared in accordance with the present invention can be used in the treatment or prevention of diseases related to an undesirable activity of MCP proteins such, such as inflammatory disease, autoimmune diseases, vascular diseases, and cancer. MCP-1WT*2A, human mature MCP-1 with isoleucine substituted for the methionine at position 64 and two alanines replacing the arginine and lysine at positions 18 and 19, was prepared in Escherichia coli. The mutant protein showed protective activity in animal models of delayed contact hypersensitivity, lung fibrosis, lung inflammation, and asthma.
AN 2003:818453 HCAPLUS <<LOGINID::20090514>>
DN 139:302042
TI Novel antagonists of MCP proteins for treating inflammatory, autoimmune and vascular diseases
IN Proudfoot, Amanda; Kosco-Vilbois, Marie; Handel, Tracy
PA Applied Research Systems Ars Holding N.V., Neth. Antilles
SO PCT Int. Appl., 71 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DT Patent
LA English
FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	WO 2003084993	A1	20031016	WO 2003-EP50097	20030409 <--
	W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, OM, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW				
	RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
	CA 2509767	A1	20031016	CA 2003-2509767	20030409 <--
	AU 2003240765	A1	20031020	AU 2003-240765	20030409 <--
	EP 1495050	A1	20050112	EP 2003-730178	20030409 <--
	R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL, TR, BG, CZ, EE, HU, SK				
	BR 2003009238	A	20050215	BR 2003-9238	20030409 <--
	CN 1665839	A	20050907	CN 2003-813007	20030409 <--
	JP 2006505243	T	20060216	JP 2003-582187	20030409 <--
	NO 2004004850	A	20041209	NO 2004-4850	20041108 <--
	ZA 2004009062	A	20051109	ZA 2004-9062	20041109 <--
	US 20070004906	A1	20070104	US 2005-510658	20050518 <--
	US 7425324	B2	20080916		
PRAI	US 2002-371442P	P	20020410 <--		
	WO 2003-EP50097	W	20030409 <--		

RE.CNT 6 THERE ARE 6 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD
ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L11 ANSWER 21 OF 27 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2009 ACS on STN
TI Modulation of airway responsiveness by anionic and cationic polyelectrolyte substances

AB To elucidate the effects of anionic and cationic polyelectrolyte substance on bronchoconstriction, we examined the serial changes in respiratory resistance (Rrs) in ovalbumin-sensitized guinea pigs after antigen exposure with or without preinhalation of low-mol.-weight heparin, poly-l-glutamic acid, poly-l-lysine and dextran with or without oral intake of dalteparin. Both immediate and late responses after antigen exposure were significantly decreased after pretreatment with inhaled low-mol.-weight heparin and poly-l-glutamic acid compared with saline alone. The late response was significantly decreased after pretreatment with oral dalteparin. Both low-mol.-weight heparin and poly-l-glutamic acid significantly decreased the airway response to methacholine in sensitized guinea pigs. In sensitized guinea pigs, the airway response to methacholine was significantly increased after pretreatment with inhaled poly-l-lysine. Pretreatment with inhaled low-mol.-weight heparin before poly-l-lysine exposure significantly suppressed the airway hyperresponsiveness after inhaled poly-l-lysine. These findings indicated that the "cationic-anionic interaction" plays an important role in airway responsiveness.

AN 2002:2418 HCAPLUS <<LOGINID::20090514>>
DN 136:338615
TI Modulation of airway responsiveness by anionic and cationic polyelectrolyte substances
AU Yahata, Tomoyuki; Nishimura, Yoshihiro; Maeda, Hitoshi; Yokoyama, Mitsuhiro
CS Department of Internal Medicine, Division of Cardiovascular and Respiratory Medicine, Kobe University Graduate School of Medicine, Kobe, Chuo-ku, 650-0017, Japan
SO European Journal of Pharmacology (2002), 434(1-2), 71-79
CODEN: EJPHAZ; ISSN: 0014-2999
PB Elsevier Science B.V.
DT Journal
LA English
RE.CNT 39 THERE ARE 39 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD
ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L11 ANSWER 25 OF 27 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2009 ACS on STN
TI Polycations increase the efficiency of adenovirus-mediated gene transfer to epithelial and endothelial cells in vitro
AB Recombinant adenoviruses are being developed for gene therapy for cystic fibrosis and other lung diseases, and for prevention and treatment of vascular thrombosis. A major limitation to the clin. utility of adenoviruses is the low efficiency of gene transfer achieved in vivo. In addition, little is known about the initial interactions between adenoviruses and the target cell. To address the hypothesis that the neg. charge presented by membrane glycoproteins reduces the efficiency of adenovirus-mediated gene transfer, primary cultures of human airway, Madin-Darby canine kidney cells, an immortalized cystic fibrosis airway epithelial cell line, and primary cultures of sheep pulmonary artery endothelium were infected with recombinant adenovirus containing the E. coli lacZ reporter gene (Ad2βgal2) in the presence of various polyions. For each cell type, adsorption of Ad2βgal2 in the presence of the polycations polybrene, protamine, DEAE-dextran, and poly-L-lysine significantly increased the percentage of cells that express lacZ. The polyanion heparin did not significantly alter gene transfer efficiency, but completely abrogated the effects of polycations. These data provide evidence that neg. charged moieties on the cell surface reduce the efficiency of adenovirus-mediated gene transfer, and that alteration of the charge interaction between adenoviruses and the cell surface may improve the potential clin. application of these vectors.

AN 1997:82048 HCAPLUS <<LOGINID::20090514>>
DN 126:195011
OREF 126:37511a,37514a
TI Polycations increase the efficiency of adenovirus-mediated gene transfer to epithelial and endothelial cells in vitro
AU Arcasoy, S. M.; Latoche, J. D.; Gondor, M.; Pitt, B. R.; Pilewski, J. M.
CS Dep. Med., Univ. Pittsburgh Sch. Med., Pittsburgh, PA, USA
SO Gene Therapy (1997), 4(1), 32-38
CODEN: GETHEC; ISSN: 0969-7128
PB Stockton
DT Journal
LA English

L11 ANSWER 26 OF 27 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2009 ACS on STN
TI Cationic proteins increase the permeability of cultured rabbit tracheal epithelial cells: Modification by heparin and extracellular calcium
AB Airway inflammation is a consistent finding in asthma, and increased amts. of eosinophil-derived cationic proteins are present in bronchoalveolar lavage fluid from asthmatic subjects. Tracheal instillation of a variety of naturally occurring and synthetic cationic proteins has been shown to induce airway hyperresponsiveness in animal models. Cationic proteins may alter the barrier function of airway epithelium, allowing increased access of agonists to underlying nerves and airway smooth muscle. To examine the effect of cationic proteins on airway epithelial cell function, rabbit tracheal epithelial cells were isolated and cultured on collagen-coated filter membranes. Both apical and basolateral exposure of the cell cultures to poly-L-lysine and poly-L-arginine decreased transepithelial elec. resistance (Rt) over 60 min. There were no discernable light microscopic changes in the morphol. of the cultures at 60 min after poly-L-lysine exposure, but permeability to mannitol was increased compared to controls. Evidence for the critical role of cationic charge included the following observations:. (1) Poly-L-aspartate, an anionic polyamino acid, had no significant effect on Rt, and (2) the addition of heparin prior to the addition of poly-L-lysine blocked the reduction in Rt. Furthermore, when applied after poly-L-lysine addition, heparin reversed the decrease in Rt in a time-dependent fashion. Increasing the [Ca2+] in the medium from 1 to 10 mM resulted in attenuation of the response to polycation addition Cationic proteins may alter the barrier properties of airway epithelium and the cationic charge may be a crucial factor. This alteration is not an 'all-or-none' phenomenon, since subsequent addition of heparin resulted in a reversal of the effect. While the precise mechanisms responsible for these observations remain to be elucidated, cationic proteins may be modifying the interaction of extracellular calcium with tight junctions thereby resulting in increased permeability. The barrier function of the epithelium may be perturbed in asthma and a variety of other airway diseases through the presence of cationic proteins derived from inflammatory cells within the airway lumen and/or the subepithelium.
AN 1996:277186 HCAPLUS <<LOGINID::20090514>>
DN 124:332524
OREF 124:61409a,61412a
TI Cationic proteins increase the permeability of cultured rabbit tracheal epithelial cells: Modification by heparin and extracellular calcium
AU Uchida, Derek A.; Irvin, Charles G.; Ballowe, Clark; Larsen, Gary; Cott, Gary R.
CS School Medicine, University Colorado, Denver, CO, USA
SO Experimental Lung Research (1996), 22(1), 85-99
CODEN: EXLRDA; ISSN: 0190-2148

PB Taylor & Francis
DT Journal
LA English